The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,082.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „ ..... „	24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „ ..... „	14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „ ..... „	5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... „	2 8
Third do ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As.	per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „	„
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	3
„ Carwar	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopanlpore	12
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	13
„ Allagey	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSSORAH	17
„ Kurrachee	3	„ Fao	17
„ Gundure	4	„ Bushire	20
„ Muscat	7	„ Lingah	21
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Lingah	9	„ Muscat	24
„ Bushire	12	„ Guadur	26
„ Fao	14	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers from Bombay for Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon, and Kurrachee for Bombay every SATURDAY, at noon, to which vessel they will be found in connection with the steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon, despatch a

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

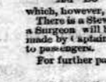
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The s.s. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for MALABAR COAST on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., positively, instead of WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 18th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 300 Horse Power, 1,250 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 28 days.

Rates are

1st Class to Suez £30
2nd Do Do Liverpool 30

Exclusive of Wines, &c.,

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

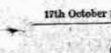
There is a Stewardess on board, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship KELKING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

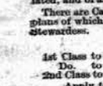
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)



MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,427 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer, in her last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool—} Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. £50
2nd Class to Liverpool—} Do. to Suez—do. „ 30
„ 30

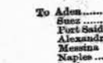
Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	25	9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (rail-shipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON ..... „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will continue to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 139, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, close to the police chowkey, the remaining valuable and handsome household furniture, plants, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Carnbutty Lane, Girgaum, a lot of building materials, consisting of Rafters, Deal wood Ceilinghoards, Planks, Chains, a quantity of old Iron, Galvanized Iron Sheets, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Action. at Baboula Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouses, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., on each day, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wreck of the Steamer Broadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—68 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.
8 Cases Sundries.
L R 9—4—Contents unknown.
No Marks— 57 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
234 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
193 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags Red Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases } Contents unknown.
2 Bundles }
2 Casks }

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouses.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery Glassware, &c., at Nigeli & Co., Carriages, gay grand Square Pianoforte, by Road Station.

Horses, &c., at Tardeo, near the Cavalry Barracks.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, at Mazagon, Auction, at his residence, at Mazagon, are instructed to submit to Public, and Handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, Diamond plates, the Valuable, &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given on view 4 days before the sale and the property will be sold the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 19th October 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 30.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly, hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—POONA and SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cock-rooms, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER, 22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained oy many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

☞ REMEMBER THE GREAT GOBLIN PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 19TH OCT.

☞ The last Performance but five in Bombay.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MISS HAYDEE HELLER'S BENEFIT.

MISS HELLER has the honour to announce to the Ladies and Nobility of Bombay that SATURDAY EVENING NEXT is assigned for her BENEFIT, and in addition to a NEW PROGRAMME, Miss Heller will appear for the first time in but

PORTFOLIO OF LIVING PICTURES,

giving Life-like Illustrations of Mdlle. SIMONSEN, GEORGIA HODSON, CHARLES LASCELLES, (members of Lyster & Smith's Australian English Opera Company, in "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein,") ; also Portraits of GENERAL TOM THUMB, Mdlle. STRATTON, MINNIE WARREN, &c.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, the DASSERA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ROODEE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to SEND for and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

CLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Registration Act No. VIII. of 1871, after the 1st of January 1872, all Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., which have been LEFT UNCLAIMED in any Registration Office of this District for a period exceeding two years, WILL BE DESTROYED.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 19th October 1871.

THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the Presses of this Company, situated at the Elphinstone Bunder, BALES are PRESSED with IRON HOOPS, and to each Bale of about 21 tons per hundred bales at a charge of THREE RUPEES PER BALE, including the cost of the Hoop Iron.

All Goods of Native Merchants are requested to give trial to this Company's Presses.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કું૦,
i.e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 654 or 1870.

BAI JAIJEE, the widow of Coovrjee Hormusjee Bhabha, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Mount Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

COWASJEE EDULJEE GHANDY, the last Will and Testament of the Executor of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, No. 5, Bazonjee Mount Road, in house No. 15 ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued by virtue of a Decree of this Honourable Court) will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, composed of two compartments and a stable, standing thereon, and being and lying and situate within the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, on the east side of the Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Rent under No. 2,916, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, containing by admeasurement 2,350 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Rustomjee Hormusjee Shroff, and on the south by the property devised of Meeya Abdoo Rahim Paloba, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Eduljee Bazonjee Ghandy.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage, tenement, or lodging-house thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Tank Bunder Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,300 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the said Byculla road, on the north, south, and west by the properties of Dawood Fazel Khoja, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1,483, formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Eduljee Bazonjee Ghandy, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 12,633-6-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 483-4-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount together to Rs. 12,716-10-9, further simple interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 12,516-10-9 from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above-specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 17th October 1871.

MR. ABRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FOR SALE, OTAREL DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

WYLD'S MAP OF THE BERKSHIRE CAMPAIGN. Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AERATED WATERS

of superior purity and agreeableness, being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.

AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda, Lemonade,	Potash, Gingerade,	Seltzer, Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated, Soda (Ph. Br.), Potash (Ph. Br.),	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.) Ammonia (Ph. Br.) Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Lithia Potash, Lithia Ammonia, Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,

As prepared by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHINA TEA.

THE SUPERB HOWQUA'S MIXTURE,

Specially selected by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

From the finest growths. In sealed Packets of 1 lb. each.

Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit Rs. 2-10.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF PIECE-GOODS AND TWIST.

ON and after the 1st NOVEMBER next the undermentioned SPECIAL REDUCED RATES per Maund, for the conveyance, by this Railway, between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE, of PIECE-GOODS and TWIST when booked through between Bombay and the Stations beyond Jubbulpore on the East Indian (the Sainde Punjab and Delhi ; and the Ooth and Rohilcund Railways ; and for Piece-Goods and Twist between Bombay and Jubbulpore, will come into force, viz.

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore, when booked through to or from the Stations beyond Jubbulpore, on the E. I. ; the S. P. and D. ; and the O. and R. Railways.

		Rs. a. p.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS...	Packed	1 13 4
	Unpacked	2 6 1
	With Silk	2 15 1
TWIST	Packed	1 13 4
	Unpacked	2 6 1
	Silk	2 6 1

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore station.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS...	Packed	2 3 1
	Unpacked	2 14 1
	With Silk	3 9 1
TWIST	Packed	2 3 1
	Unpacked	2 14 1
	Silk	2 14 1

These Rates include Collection or Delivery in Bombay ; but if that service is not performed by the Company a Drawback of Three Pies per maund will be allowed.

The Rates for these Goods between Bombay and some of the Stations in the Jubbulpore District, will, on and after the same date, be altered ; of which full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th October 1871. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs, Round and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Stockkeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to deposit an original security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ... CERTIFICATES, Nos. 148 and 149, of the above Company, having been LOST or STOLEN, application has THIS DAY been made to the Directors to have them REPLACED by NEW CERTIFICATES in the names of the persons entitled to hold them, and that the Originals will thereby be cancelled.

W. NICOL & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers, Kurrachee Press Company.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 215 PER SHARE of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 53¾ PER SHARE of Rs. 500, has been DECLARED, and is PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders of the above Company on and after THURSDAY, the 19th October 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the Company.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th day of September 1871 :—

"That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 450 each, or a premium of Rs. 100 per share, to the shareholders of this Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares, on making application for the same on or before the 1st day of November next in the proportion of one such new share for every five shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per share, as a premium, and five per cent. all the shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors, in such manner and at such time as they may deem proper."

The premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th October to 1st day of November 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMB

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Colaba Land and Framjee Cowasjee Press shares at quoted rates. Spinning and other shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
25,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
30,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	657
30,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcv. Issue	1023
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	180
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	92
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£27	21	3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10	1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	19	10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	10	5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1,530
8,000	150	all		Fyere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	980
8,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 1s. 11 1/16d.
London Bank ...	4 months' sight ...	Rs. 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	Rs. 1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	Rs. 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight...	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
China	60 Do. do. ...	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	229
Five- Frane Pieces	263
Bar Silver	107½
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-14
Australian Gold	16-14-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th Oct. 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	28,413	7	1
Merchandize ...	45,234	3	1
Electric Telegraph ...	392	0	0
Total Rs. ...	74,039	10	2

Corresponding week in October, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching ...	32,799	9	11
Merchandize ...	34,978	10	0
Electric Telegraph ...	412	4	0
Total Rs. ...	78,190	7	11
Decrease ...	4,150	13	9

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—18TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th October, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Turkey, 17th October, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th October, 11-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th October, 5-40 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th October, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th October, 2-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 18th October, 3-30 A.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	1 0	0 4
,, Kurrachee ...	1 35	0 2
,, Madras ...	0 33	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KOTACHEE, 18th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th Oct., 1-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th Oct., 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th Oct., 5-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th Oct., 7-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH OCTOBER.

London ...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases ...	£2 15s.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland Steamers		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 2150 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ☞
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Yeddo (s) ...	Franks ...	Hull, Sept. 15.
	Hoogly ...	Davis ...	London, June 16.
	Star of India ...	Holloway ...	Melbourne, July 21.
	Peter Dixon ...	Gaddo ...	Gottenburg, June 13.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Taptee (s) ...	DeCosta ...	Cutch.
	Porteus	Murphy ...	Bassein.

The ship Eastern Belle, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
14	Rydall Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
	Ganges ...	Davis ...	——, July 8.
	Mohusur ...	Nacoda ...	Jedda, August 19.
15	Ticonderoga ...	Nacoda ...	Jedda, August 11.
	Teaser ...	Nacoda ...	Bombay, Sept. 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
15	Asia (s)	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
14	Empress of India	Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 50 barrels roll sulphur, H J Mahomed & Co.

Excelsior (s), 2 cases American tobacco, Jacob Sassoo & Co.

Alonzo (s), 1 case silkmanufactures, A B Kaka and 4 Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Anazi, 34 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Nelson, 1 case bitter wine, Payne & Co.

Albert Victor, 2 cases yellow metal sheets, J Furnoham.

Alonzo (s), 129 cases yellow metal sheets, David Sassoon & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 159 cases brandy, Alsen, Rebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rhedive (s), 149 bales cotton, N Goodalchund; 25 bales wool, N Khettow; 63 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 202 bales cotton, E Rohatala; 250 bales cotton, G Chintamon.

Ezl King (s), 28 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 52 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 50 cases cassia lignea, F Chambers & Co.

Alonzo (s), 7 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, L Nursey; 88 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 250 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jumeetjee; 130 frails wet dates, S Hobbard & Co; 124 bales cotton, B Monarjee.

Columbian (s) 100 bales wool, and 103 bales cotton, N Khuttow.

Ganga, (s), 207 bags saltpet e, L Sewjee; 55 bales wool, H G Husson & Co; 27 bales hemp, D Luckmedas; 29 bales hemp, and 71 bales cotton, M Heerjee; 300 bags linseed, D Heerjee.

Peria-s, 161 bales cotton, H Soonderdas; 167 bales cotton, M Ogculdas; 159 bales cotton, K Bhavan & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rhedive (s), 4 bales hides, M Jewan; 206 packages coffee, B Vizbhoocundas; 6 cases cardamom, H B Touche and Co; 216 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, M Hurukchund; 3 bales skins C Esmail and Co; 25 cases cardamom, S Mooljee; 2 chests silks, H A C K Ebram; 25 cases shellac, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindustan (s), 95 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 200 packages cloves, and 10 bales white twist, C Ebram; 6 boxes and 56 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 9 bales cotton, S Matta; 50 bales cotton, M Dama and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 18th Oct, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 77, barometer 29·96.

TUTICORIN, 18th Oct, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-east moderate, thermometer 88, barometer 29·07.

CANNANORE, 18th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·00, fall of rain 1 in. 53 cts.

VINGORLA, 18th Oct, 11-45 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Huyshe, Captain, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

Hart, Conductor, Barrack Department, from sick leave, from England.

Wolfe, (1st class) School Master, Army Educational Department, from sick leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Tandy, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th October, 1871.

Maj Hogg, Asst Qr Mr Genl, is directed to proceed to Poorandhur on duty, to travel there and back expeditiously and at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Staff—Depty Inspr Genl of Hospls, British Troops, L C Stewart, for ten days, from the 19th inst, on Division leave.

Staff—Depty Inspr Genl of Hospls, Indian Troops, E. Mahaffy, for ten days, from this date, on Division leave.

9th Regt N I—Capt Watts, for ten days, from the 18th instant, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

C D, B H A—Asst Surg Gaye, for thirty days, from 6th Nov.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Andrew Ross to resign the Civil Service from the 10th July last.

The promotions in the Oudh Commission announced in the Notification of this Dept, No. 3,447, dated the 21st July last, will take effect from the 24th March 1871—the date on which Lt-Col Reid vacated his appointment.

The Hon Francis Baring Kemp took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

Under section 11 of the rules for leave of absence for Chaplains, thirty days' subsidiary leave is granted to the Rev Francis Crombie, Chaplain of Mhow.

The appointment of Mr G H M Batten as Comr of Inland Customs, announced in the Notification of the Financial Dept, No 1,140, dated 8th June 1871, takes effect from the 6th idem.

Mr W Synnott, appointed Personal Asst to the Comnr of Inland Customs by Notification No 63, dated the 28th ultimo, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of Act II of 1869, to invest Capt R. B. Pemberton, R.E., Offg Supg Engr of the Hyderabad State Railway with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

Capt C Young, offg 2nd in Comd Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Pol Agent, Meywar, made over the charge of his office to Lt R B Nixon, offg Adjt of the same corps, on the forenoon of the 18th Sept 1871.

Appointments.—The following appointments in the Central India Horse are sanctioned with effect from the 29th Aug 1871:—

Maj J D Hall, 3rd Squad Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse, and Offg 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 1st Regt Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse.

Lt J Coledge, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse, in addition to his other duties.

The services of Asst Surg R Harvey, in medical charge Eastern States of Rajpootana, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Depts.

Lt D W K Barr, offg 2nd Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, availed himself on the forenoon of the 17th Aug 1871 of the privilege leave granted him in G G O No 1,793 G, dated 23rd idem, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th Sept. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the Acting Allowance Code:—

27 (a)—add Note "This clause does not apply to the classified list of the Financial Department. (b)—for "officiating in an appointme t," read "officiating in an appointment to which clause (a) does not apply, and"

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, section 5, clause (b), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that in the N W P the stamps on contracts by cultivators to deliver indigo plant may be denoted in accordance with the rul s prescribed in Financial Notification No. 1,519, dated 14th March 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt James Murphy Tulloch, of the General List, Infy, 1st Wg Subn 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N. I., is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the 15th Oct 1871, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

H. E. the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—4th Sikh Infantry.

Lt H F S Neill, of the Mad S Corps, to be 2nd Wg Subn, vice Lt E Lloyd, appointed to the 4th Punjab Cav, but to officiate as 1st Squad Subn 4th Punjab Cav, during the period Lt E A Money may officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, or until further orders.

Surg S G Courtney, M D, of the Medl Dept, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the medical charge of the 2nd Cav, Punjab Frontier Force, and his services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Cavalry.

Surg G Farell, offg in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Surg S C Courtney, M.D, resigned.

The following clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st Aug 1871, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Clause 127—Schoolmasters' Accoutrements.

1.—The use of swords by army schoolmasters having been discontinued, commanding officers and others concerned will see that the swords, scabbards, waist belts, and sword knots in the possession of these non-commissioned officers are delivered in to store at the nearest control store station without delay. The articles referred to will be removed from the details of equipment in the revised Army Regulations, volume 3, page 129, and from those published with clause 81, Army Circulars, 1871.

2.—If not required at the station, the belts, knots, swords, and scabbards, will be forwarded to the Tower as opportunities occur.

First class Hospital Asst Shaik Kurreem Bukeh (1st), No. 167, who was admitted into the service by G G O No. 285, dated 1st April 1853, is dismissed the service with effect from the 9th Dec. 1870.

Second class Hospital Asst Nasseer-ood-deen, No 182, who was admitted into the service by G G O No 474, dated 28th April 1862, is dismissed the service with effect from the 28th July 1871.

Third class Hospital Asst Mahomed Hoossein, No 180, who was admitted into the service by G G O No 852 of 1864, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Medical Dept:—

Dep Inspr Genl of Hospitals Henry Bruges Buckle, CB, appointed permanently by G G O No 191 of the 9th March 1871, will rank from the 4th Oct 1865 in room of Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals J Ross, who vacates his appointment under the provisions of G G O No 315 dated 18th April 1871.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals George Ranken Playfair, M.D, appointed permanently by G. G. O. No. 862, dated 4th Oct 1871, will rank from the 29th March 1871, vice Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals C. B. Chalmers, who vacated on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

This cancels G. G. O No. 862, dated 4 h October 1871.

Lt-Col H S James, of the R A, Subn No 3 Horse Light Field Bat, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force, and his services are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army:—

2nd Ben al Cavalry—Ressaldar (Woordie-Major) Meer Nuzeer Hoosein to be Ressaldar, vice Golam Hussun Khan, invalided; Ressaldar Soohban Khan to be Woordie-Major, vice Meer Nuzeer Hoosein, promoted; Jemadar Oomrao Singh to be Ressaldar, vice Soohban Khan, promoted; Kote-Duffadar Shaik Islam Ally to be Jemadar, vice Oomrao Singh, promoted; Kote-Duffadar Jeghraj Singh to be Jemadar, vice Shaik Sy ools, invalided.

The above promotions are to have effect from the 1st May 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Maj John Hobart Tyler, of the Ben S C, Wg Officer 23rd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers),—for six months, under rule 11 of the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Robert Cowfield, Mad Cav, to be Lt-Col; Capt Thomas Chadwick Graham, Ben Cav, to be Maj from 3rd Sept 1871, in room of Genl T M Taylor, Beng Cav, deceased.

With reference to G G O No 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861 is removed from the list of regimental Lt Cols:—Lt-Col, Maj-Genl retired list, A L Campbell, Ben Cav,—by the death of Col (Genl) T M Taylor, Beng Cav.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, subject to H M's approval:—Lt-Col Winckworth Scott, of the Bom S C,—19th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—Maj, now Lt-Col, C J Godby of the Ben S C, G G O No 371 of 1871,—6th May 1871, from Bombay.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sep 1866, subject to H M's approval:—Maj Frederick Charles John Brownlow, 1st Cav 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—Lt Robert Parry Nisbet, 12th Oct 1871.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, para 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet, to be Captains.

Lt Duncan George Pitcher, S C, 3rd Sept 1871.

Lt Reginald Justice Wimberley, S C, 20th Sept 1871.

Lt Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, S C; Lt Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Genl List, Cav; and Lt Charles Walter Campbell, Genl List, Cav, 12th Oct 1871.

Hon Ens Joseph Cheers, Depy Asst Comsry, of the Army Commissariat Dept, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs. Maj-Genl Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.B., V C, of the late 3rd European Lt Cav,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col J Turner, C B, of the R A, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of Brig-Genl, in succession to Brig-Genl A. Macdonell, C.B., promoted to the rank of Maj Genl.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India—Lt Robert Thompson, of the Bl Mad Arty, offg Asst Comr, Hyderabad,—25th June 1869.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col J Turner, C B, of the R A, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of Brig-Genl, in succession to Brig-Genl A. Macdonell, C.B., promoted to the rank of Maj Genl.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.—Maj-Genl Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.B., V C, of the late 3rd European Lt Cav,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col J Turner, C B, of the R A, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of Brig-Genl, in succession to Brig-Genl A. Macdonell, C.B., promoted to the rank of Maj Genl.

Capt F H Thomas, of the Genl List, Infy, Sub-Asst Comsry Genl, 3rd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same to visit Bombay preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Sikh Infantry—Asst Surg R. Sen, entire, offg in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Asst Surg F Metcalfe, appointed to the civil station of Kurnaul.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E D Sinclair, Accountant, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, are dispensed with.

Mr H Toogood is appointed to the P W Dept as an Engr Apprentice, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

The services of the following officers temporarily employed on survey duties in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Dept in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—

Lt H B Hanna, S C, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Lt A J Pearson, R A, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Tel Dept to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr H S Thompson, Supt 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th July 1871.

Mr R B Flindell, Supt 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt 2nd grade, with effect from the 25th July 1871.

Mr W Bignell, Supt 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt 2nd grade, with effect from the 25th July 1871.

Mr W McGregor, Supt 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt 2nd grade, with effect from the 25th Aug 1871.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lt David Clapham Andrew, Offg Depy Supt 3rd grade, from the 1st division Lower Provinces to the 1st division Ouch, with effect from the 1st instant.

The following postings and transfers are made with effect from the 1st Nov:—

Senior Department.

Capt Fitzherbert Coddington, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, from the 4 h Division Central Provinces to 1st division Nassick Survey in Bombay.

Lt Henry Lee-Smith, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to assume charge of the 4th division, Central Provinces.

Mr Edward Thomas Smith Johnson, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, from the 2nd to the 1st division Bhawulpoor Survey.

Lt David Clapham Andrew, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to the 2nd division Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr Henry Eardley Gastrell, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, from the 1st Division Bhawulpoor to the 4th division Lower Provinces.

Junior Department.

Mr Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd grade, from the 1st division N W P to the 1st division Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr Thomas Wilfred Reilly, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, from the 1st to the 4th division Central Provinces.

Mr Alexander Macdonald Lawson, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, from the 1st division Bhawulpoor to the 1st division Nassick Survey, in Bombay.

Mr Henry Dowman, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, from the Delhi and Hissar division to the 2nd division Bhawulpoor Survey.

Mr John Newland, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, from the 4th division Central Provinces to the 1st division Nassick Survey, in Bombay.

Mr Charles Walter Franklin Seyers, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, from the 2nd division Bhawulpoor to the 1st division Central Provinces.

Mr James Stewart Pemberton, Asst. Rev Surveyor, 1st grade, from the 2nd division Central Provinces to the Delhi and Hissar division.

Mr Charles Walter Franklin Seyers, Asst Rev Surveyor, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st Oct, and placed immediately below Mr George Carleton Swiney.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 6th October 1871.

Lt A J O Pollock, 1st Bat 21st Fusrs, is detailed to proceed to England to join his regimental depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage to relieve Capt A T Perkins lately promoted.

The following postings and removals are ordered:—

Asst Surg J F Fitzpatrick, M.D, to 41st Regt N I, vice Asst Surg Kearney, to join for berith.

Surg E D'A Evezard, from 8th Regt N I, to Garrison Surg, Rangoon.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Col C P Y Triscott (Europe), from Comdt 13th N I to Commandant 25th N I, vice Hervey, who vacates.

Col A K.C. Kennedy, from offg Comdt 13th N I, to Comdt 13th N I.

L-Col A W Retherdon, from offg 2nd in Comd and Wg Officer 32nd N I, to offg 2nd in Comd and Wg Officer 21st N I.

Capt F Beechirg, from attached 10th Regt N I, to 2nd Wg Subn 14th Regt N I, vice Neill.

Ens B A N Parrot, 2nd Wg Subn 11th N I, attached 36th N I, to 2nd Wg Subn 27th N I, to join on arrival of the corps in Burmah

This cancels so much of G O C C of the 27th ultimo, as appointed Capt J Howes 2nd Wg Subn of the 27th N I.

Capt G Hayter, from Attached Acting 1st Wg Subn 10th N I, to 2nd Wg Subn 11th N I, vice Parrott.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, authorizing an allowance of half an ounce of common salt per horse per diem for 29 horses of D Bat 20th Brig R A, for 60 days, from 26 h Sept 1871, on medical grounds

By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, directing Surg A G Young, 3rd Bat 60th Royal Rifles, to assume medical charge of the details of various corps attached to the above batta during their stay at Bellary, or until further orders, with effect from 1st Sept. 1871.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Lt-Col W A Gib, Asst Adjt-Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, one month, in extension of the privilege leave granted him in G O C C dated 21st Aug 1871, Neilgherries, private affairs.

Bombay Infantry—2t Col H Stanley, Bombay Army, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate until the 9th Dec 1871.

24th Foot—Ens J H Banks, 2nd Bat, from 26th Sept 1871, or date of departure, Bombay, S C, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt J H Newill, 2nd Squad Subn 1st Light Cav, in extension to the 3rd Nov 1871, Neilgherries, private affairs. This cancels so much of G O C C of the 12th ultimo, as granted Lt Newill leave to the 15th instant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ...	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOSANQUET—October 17th, at Sholapoor, Mrs. Theodore Bosanquet, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAIRLEY—October 7th, at Roorkee, the wife of Mr. J. H Fairley, Assistant Master Thomason College, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

THE Thomason Roorkee College for instruction in Civil Engineering was established in 1847 by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, whose name it bears, and its first Principal was Lieutenant (now Colonel) Maclagan, the present able Chief Engineer and Secretary in the P. W. D. to the Punjaub Government. The plan of the Institution was based on a modest scale of instructors and expected out-turn of pupils; but it must have been plain to the originator of the scheme that it was such a one as had in itself the germ of expansion, and many who were instrumental in originating the College have lived to see it develope into the magnitude and great usefulness which now characterize it. When the College was established, its prospectus not only did not state that any fees were required from pupils, but it actually contained an offer to fee them for coming to learn; eventually, on the appetite for instruction being fostered, a fee was charged, which now varies but does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem for the highest class. With the large and carefully selected staff of the College, competent to compass all that they attempt, the students, at present, have not the shadow of an excuse for not securing to themselves a thorough professional education; and, to our minds, the homely proverb of "going further and faring worse" may be applied with singular aptitude to the youths in India who contemplate a career in Civil Engineering.

The class which stands almost at the Roorkee College is that of the Engineer, intended for European commissioned officers (under the rank of Field Officer) and for civilians, both European and Native. The former lose but little, if anything, of the discipline of the service while at the College, for there they are only regarded as absent *on duty*, and are reported as such in the regimental returns; they are, at the same time, liable to be recommended by the Principal of the College to be remanded to their regiments. The civilian cannot enter the College if he is under 18 or above 22 years of age; he, or rather his parents or guardians, should apply to the Principal before the middle of October of each year, and at the same time furnish satisfactory credentials of his age; the nature of education which he has had, and where; of his good moral character, and physical fitness, especially in the matter of eyesight; also information as regards the profession, situation, and address of his parents, or next of kin; and lastly, if a Christian, a *certificate of having been confirmed as a member of the Church of England*. The italics are, of course, ours, for we wish to emphasize the incomprehensible sectarianism which distinguishes this condition, one which seems to be more suited to the middle ages than to the nineteenth century, when freedom of conscience is the watchword of progress, and the foundation of national happiness. The civilian candidate must, in addition to all this, pass an entrance examination by means of papers which will be sent to him from Roorkee, but a certificate of having passed the F. E A. examination of any of the Universities, or an examination equivalent to it at any recognized College, will be accepted as a substitute for this entrance test. We unite with the present able Principal of the College in thinking that the entrance examination should be of a higher standard than it is now, so that the candidate may come to the College better prepared and cultivated to receive instruction on the strictly professional portions of his studies, which of themselves are sufficiently severe to tax the utmost powers of the *alumni* to their fullest extent. Let our readers judge for themselves; the course of study is as follows: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, co-ordinate geometry, differential and integral calculus, building materials, masonry, carpentry, earthwork, [and special constructions such as buildings, bridges, roads, railroads, and irrigation works], applied mechanics; mechanism; estimating; ground tracing; notes on works by visiting important engineering works, designing, surveying with chain, compass, theod lite and plane table, levelling and contouring, adjustment of instruments, astronomy; architectural and engineering drawing, topographical drawing, isometrical projection, prospective, and free hand drawing; physical science by means of lectures in chemistry, mineralogy, light, heat, electricity, meteorology, and practical analysis; technical Oordoo. Our readers will doubtless admit, upon a perusal of this list, that it is sufficiently comprehensive. It is true, that the entrance examination will blunt the edge of the difficulty, nevertheless it must be a severe task to both teachers and pupils to master all that the foregoing list indicates in *two sessions only*, and this is the main reason why the entrance examination should embrace a wider sphere than it now does; already the present Principal of the Institution (Captain A. M. Lang, R.E.) has added *Elementary Statics* and *Rudimentary Plan Drawing* to the existing tests for the entrance examination. We understand that

children, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Munro, Mr. Place, Mr. Glen, Mr. and Mrs. Daveney, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Burkett, Mr. Lamb, Mon Miches, and Miss Jackson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

BURNING AND SINKING OF THE LADY MELVILLE.

THE *Englishman* supplies the following particulars regarding the burning of the Lady Melville :—

An alarm of fire was given on board the Lady Melville, lying at No. 7, Esplanade Moorings, at about 11-45 A.M. on Saturday morning. It appears that the steward of the vessel, accompanied by the captain's servant, had gone down into the store-room near the after-cabin for the purpose of pumping a supply of rum. They took a bull's-eye lantern with them, and the steward pumped two buckets of rum. He then went up, and the boy handed the buckets to him for the purpose of emptying them. The captain's servant then proceeded to fill the third bucket, and, in doing so, he slipped and disarranged the pump, and a portion of the rum falling on the lantern immediately ignited, and some of the burning liquid fell on the cask, and an explosion took place, blowing both ends of the cask out. The liquid fire, running over the hold, ignited a bale of gunny-bags near the cask. The boy and the steward informed the chief mate, who at once ordered all the crew aft to fit up the fire-eagles on board, and endeavour to prevent the fire from spreading. The captain, who was at the office of the agents (Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley), was at once informed, and speedily came to the ship. Shortly after, the Calcutta Police Fire-brigade with two engines arrived. The immense volume of water poured into the burning vessel caused her to come over on her starboard side, until at about 5 P.M. the open port-holes were level with the water, which rushed in and filled the afterpart of the ship. Shortly before this all hands were sent to the pumps, but the water was evidently gaining fast, and the men commenced to save what personal property they could, which was brought ashore on dinghies. At 5 P.M. the vessel suddenly gave a lurch to her port-side, and, righting, sank, with upwards of thirty men on board. These were, of course, precipitated into the water, and made the best of their way in boats, or swam to land. But we regret to hear that Mr. William Clayton Wood, Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley's shipping clerk, who was on board the vessel when she went down, was drowned. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the pantry of the ship yesterday afternoon by Inspector Palmer of the River Police. A Mahomedan named Boon was reported as missing, and a body was discovered yesterday afternoon, at about 4-30 P.M. The sudden sinking of the vessel jeopardised the lives of all those on board at the time, and several narrow escapes from drowning are reported. One man was sent to the Medical College Hospital with injuries caused by the falling of some of the spars on him. Several of the members of the Fire brigade also received severe bruises, but no serious injuries are reported. On enquiry we find that most of the men managed to save their boxes, but the captain and officers have lost the greater portion of their personal property, the former gentleman being, we understand, a very heavy loser.

The vessel is sunk in about seven fathoms of water, at a distance of not more than 30 yards from the shore; her main deck is about five or six feet under water. Yesterday morning her sails were unbent, and some of the boats hoisted. It has not yet been decided whether an attempt will be made to float her. She was fully loaded with rice, gunny-bags, and jute, and was to have cleared out for Bombay to-morrow at the latest. The ship, one of Green's blackwall liners, was well known as a regular trader between this port and London, and her captain, Mr. Harrison, had made several voyages to Calcutta in her. Her tonnage was about 906.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

MALCOLMPEITH.—The fall of rain at Malcolmpeith to the 30th September amounted to 182 inches and cents.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—There was rain from 17th to 20th September. Both the early and late crops were in good condition. The late rain had supplied the tanks with water. The jowaree, &c., lately sown, was in good condition. The state of public health was reported to be good.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in most parts was insufficient, and consequently the khureef crops suffered to a certain extent. They were, however, improved in some places where the rainfall was plentiful. The sowing of the rubbee crops was generally in progress. The state of public health was good, with the exception of three talookas, where fever and cholera slightly prevailed.

The following reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, to Oct. 14, appear in the *Gazette of India* :—

In Bengal, Madras, British Burmah, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Coorg, and the States of the Central India Agency, prospects have not changed during the last fortnight, and may be considered as on the whole favourable

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the previous accounts of the damage done to the khureef by inundation are confirmed, but the weather has, during the period now reported on, been good for the rubbee sowings.

In Bombay there is, if any change, a slight improvement.

Upper Sind has suffered somewhat from floods.

In the Punjab, West Berar, and Rajpootana, especially the last, the want of rain for the rubbee sowings begins to cause apprehension.

The prospects of the cotton crop are unchanged.

THE DISTRESS IN PERSIA.

JUDGING from advices received from Persia to the 7th inst. by the steamer Snipe, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last, there is too much reason to fear that the distress resulting from famine in Persia has increased, and is increasing both in extent and degree. The Zoroastrians in Yezd have reached such a depth of misery that they are prepared, if possible, to leave it *en masse*. Large numbers of them, formed into small companies of from thirty to two hundred, have already left for Bunder Abbas in the hope of being sent on to Bombay. The first company of these distressed men, flying from their homes, and suffering the utmost privations on the way, has reached Bunder Abbas. Several of the poor people died just before reaching their destination, and their last remains were disposed of through the kind offices of Messrs. Godreiz, Lehrban's brother. A large number are still on their way; and the abovenamed gentleman has been adopting measures to alleviate their misery on their arrival in Bunder Abbas. He has already sent on about one hundred of them by steamers and buggalows, which are now on their way to Bombay; and others will follow by the British India Company's steamers. Letters from Yezd to the 7th September show that the distress has been steadily on the increase. From Shiraz to Bushire, and from Yezd to Bunder Abbas, the Mahomedan population is dying away by hundreds, and yet no attempts are made by the authorities to afford relief or assistance. The sufferings of the Jews are also increasing, and they look forward for assistance from their countrymen in Bombay, to whom a second petition praying for relief has been sent.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A GOOMASTAH.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Saheb Mahomed Husson Jemadar, transit agent, appeared before Mr. Connon, with his vakeel, Mr. Vishnoo Gunnesham, and laid an information against one Abajee Madhowrao, charging him with criminal breach of trust. He said :—"I have a branch firm in Bombay, which is carried on in the name of my father, Mahomed Husson Jemadar, and Abajee Madhowrao was my goomastah. It was part of his duty to recover outstandings due to my firm, and to realize hoondees payable to my firm. On or about the 21st September last, he received from my moonim, named Balsjee Krishna, a hoondee for Rs. 1,000, payable by the firm of Poorangeel Chimanram at Bombay. Abajee Madhowrao received the amount, and has dishonestly misappropriated the money. He also on the same day recovered from the firm of Sobagchund Shivajee an outstanding of Rs. 100 and has dishonestly misappropriated the same. I therefore charge the said Abajee Madhowrao with having committed the offence of criminal breach of trust while my goomastah, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

ASARAM RAM NARAYEN, a partner in the firm of Joewanram Jujoodia, merchants, yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against one Runsord *alias* Kodia Hurree, charging him with theft. In the course of his information, the complainant said :—On the 19th April last, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, I put Rs. 1,500 in currency notes (one note for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 500) in a small wooden box in the shop. I also put in another small box Rs. 100 in silver, and one gold armlet of the value of Rs. 70, and kept both boxes in the shop, locking them up. I then went for my supper, leaving the shop in charge of the said Runsord. I returned to the shop at half past 7 and found the said Runsord gone and the two wooden boxes forced open and their contents taken away. I have reason to believe that the said Runsord has absconded from Bombay, and is now either at Khammad or Tarapoor, near Nurriad, in the Ahmedabad collectorate. I charge the said Runsord with theft, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. The magistrate granted the application.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that the existing system by which each department of the Secretariat has a separate press establishment be abolished, and that one Central Press be substituted.

2. The following gentlemen are appointed a Committee to ascertain the strength and cost at which the new establishment should be maintained, and the quantity of plant that will require to be purchased :—

Captain Baker, R.E.,
Mr. J. Nugent,
Mr. Wassoodeo Pandoorung,
Mr. W. Pereira,
Mr. W. Abraham.

3. It will be necessary to provide for the appointment of a General Superintendent, who will also be the Editor of the *Government Gazette*. The pay of this officer should be on the scale of an Assistant Secretary.

4. The strength of the rest of the establishment will be regulated by the total amount of work which the several departments have hitherto had done at their own presses, the Bombay Educational Society's Press, and at public presses. Provision will also have to be made for the printing of the *Gazette*, and of the work for the Government offices mentioned in the accompanying list.

5. Each department will be separately charged for the amount of work done for it.

6. The Town Barracks is the most suitable building in which to locate the presses. The existing plant is to be made use of as much as possible; but it will be desirable to provide the most recent and improved description of machinery, and for the use of steam-power.

7. For the present, each department of the Secretariat may retain for its separate use and for emergent work one press with an establishment composed of—

1 Reader,
2 Compositors,
1 Pressman,
1 Roller.

The cost of this establishment will be debited to the printing budget allotment for the particular department.

8. The Lithographic Press is to be retained on its present footing.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 4 OF GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 2,992, DATED 17TH OCTOBER 1871.

Collector of Bombay.
Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay Mint.
Court of Small Causes.
Reporter, High Court.
Government Solicitor.
Ecclesiastical Registrar.
Coroner of Bombay.
Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court.
Clerk of the Crown.
House of Correction.
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.
Registrar General,
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.
Central Museum.
Marine Department.
Director of Public Instruction.
Educational Inspector, Central Division.
Educational Inspector, Northern Division.
Educational Inspector, North-East Division.
Educational Inspector, Southern Division.
Deccan College.
Poona Engineering College.
Training College, Central Division.
Central Book Depot,
Bombay University.
Senior Chaplain.
Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Archdeacon and Commissary.
Domestic Chaplain.
Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.
Registrar of Diocese.
Chaplain, Colaba Church.
Inspector General Indian Medical Department.
Vaccine Establishment.
Sanitary Commissioner.
Language Examination Committee.
Stationery Office.
Accountant General.
Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Oriental Translator.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Money Order Office.

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, a few days ago, a point involving a question of Hindoo law was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. The parties in the case were Bai Ambabai, widow of Moolchund Bechurdas, special appellant, against Damodhur Lalbhai, special respondent. The High Court delivered the following judgment :—

The essential facts of this case are that Vrizbhookun and Mallakchund, two brothers, died within a few years of each other forty or fifty years ago, Vrizbhookun having died first. The brothers, it must be taken from the evidence and arguments, were undivided. After Vrizbhookun's death, his widow Hurkore appears to have remained in possession of some part, at any rate, of his immoveable property. On Mallakchund's death, his widow, the appellant Ambabai, and Hurkore, appear to have resided for some years together, but about twenty years ago they separated, Hurkore taking to herself a moiety of the whole property. Of this she continued in possession until her death in Samvut 1922 (1865-66.) Some years before this event she made a will in favour of "Lalbhai and his heirs," bequeathing to them the whole of the property in dispute. Lalbhai died before Hurkore, but his sons Damodhur and Parshotum survived, and, having obtained possession of the property, are the defendants in the present suit. The District Judge found that a cause of action arose to Mallakchund immediately on the death of Vrizbhookun and the taking of his property by his widow Hurkore, and that thus the action was barred by limitation. Whether in fact Hurkore, during the period of Mallakchund's survival, was in possession of the property in dispute adversely to him, or by his consent and by way of a convenient provision for her maintenance, is not clearly shown by the evidence. The presumption would probably be that of an adverse possession. But we find that on Mallakchund's death the widows lived for several years with their property and interests in common. It cannot in the presence of this fact be said that an effective adverse possession by Hurkore commenced on Vrizbhookun's death and was continued for the requisite period. From the time of Mallakchund's death the right to the property vested in Ambabai. Hurkore living in common with her can be regarded only as enjoying in a liberal way her unquestioned right to a becoming maintenance. But then it is urged the two widows separated twenty years ago, and Hurkore having taken half the property, from that time at any rate the period of limitation began to run, so that any claim by Ambabai on the estate is now barred. No regular deed of partition was drawn up for the two ladies, and nothing more appears from Ambabai's statements than that each took possession of a moiety of the property on an understanding that each was to maintain herself out of its produce for the future. Now, as a point of Hindoo law, there can be no doubt that the family being an undivided one, its sole heiress, on Mallakchund's death childless, was Ambabai. But her inheritance was that of a Hindoo widow. The estate she took, whether regarded from the point of view of Vijnaneswara and of Mitramisra, as stridhun, or from that of other commentators, as not stridhun, was one of a limited character not admitting of alienation by Ambabai. If therefore, in allowing Hurkore to take possession of a moiety of the property, she intended to transfer that moiety to her and her assigns in perpetuity, Ambabai was doing what she had no authority to do, and what if permitted would enable widows completely to evade the provisions of the Hindoo law for the security and permanence of landed estates. If Ambabai could give away one-half of the property, she could just as well give away the whole of it, and if to Hurkore, then to any other person not having a legal right to it, and this the law does not allow, either as against collateral heirs or as against the State's ultimate right of escheat. But it is not necessary to suppose that any such illegality was really committed. By allowing Hurkore to have possession of a moiety of the property for her maintenance, Ambabai did not really do more than provide for her so long as this possession lasted in that particular way. Looking to the legal status of the ladies, and their relations to each other, it is not to be inferred that more than this was contemplated at the time, however Hurkore, at a later period, may have affected to deal with the property as at her own absolute disposal. The purpose for which the arrangement was made having now become exhausted by Hurkore's death, the property falls back into the estate from which it was, and could legally be, only temporarily severed. The alternative would be that Hurkore, having on the separation taken in virtue of a right recognized as descended to her from her husband as a member of a divided family, could not dispose of the property so as to prevent the succession to it on her death of the widow of the nearest male Sapindn, that is Ambabai. The latter is heiress from either point of view. Her cause of action arose on Hurkore's death, so that the suit is not barred by limitation, and the will set up by the defendants is ineffectual to deprive her of a reversion, so to speak, which she held not in her own interest solely, or perhaps even chiefly, but for the ultimate heirs, and of which she could not be divested by the act of Hurkore. In this view of the case it becomes unnecessary to discuss the terms of the will further than to say that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas' contention that by the mention of Lalbhai's heirs in it (he having died before Hurkore) those heirs were prevented from taking the bequest, is sufficiently reputed by a passage at II. W. Ex. 1121. Decrees reversed with costs, and judgment in favour of original plaintiff.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. W. OLDHAM, the officiating Collector and Magistrate of Gazeepore district, is going on furlough to Europe for two years.

THE installation of the Maha Rana of Meywar as a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India will, it is said, take place at Oodeypore, where it will be celebrated by a grand *tumasha*.—*Daily Examiner.*

MR. J. MONNIER, attached to the Government Central Press in Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Lahore Secretariat Press, in the place of Mr. Corbett, proceeded on leave.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE learn that the nuns of the Agra convent intend to open a day school in the Civil Lines. They have purchased a bungalow opposite the Central Jail and are repairing it and beautifying the grounds.—*Ibid.*

MASONIC.—The brethren of the mystic tie in Lucknow, we observe, propose the building of a new Lodge. The cost, it is said, will be Rs. 8,000. The present Lodge, on account of the late incessant rains, is in a dilapidated condition.—*Indian Daily News.*

HOGG v. ROBERTS.—We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. J. B. Roberts has not yet sent in the explanation called for by the Government of Bengal in connection with the charges preferred against him by Mr. Hogg.—*Ibid.*

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Benares correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the Maharajah of Vizianagram is entertaining the people with Ram Leela shows on the maidan of Godowlia with true oriental magnificence. The *mela* is generally attended by a large concourse of men and women.—*Ibid.*

THE DECREASE OF TRAFFIC ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.—We learn that Mr. Jenkins, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Wallace, Assistant Consulting Engineer, have proceeded to investigate the causes which have led to so great a decrease in the grain and seed traffic in the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway.—*Ibid.*

MORE ARCHITECTURAL INFIRMITIES.—From a contemporary we learn that the Town Hall at Akola, in Berar, has been showing signs of collapse. The caps of the stone pillars, the chief supports of the building, gave way, and iron caps had to be substituted. At Secunderabad also the double storied barracks erected for the Royal Artillery are said to be cracking.—*Pioneer.*

NOBODY'S ENEMY BUT HIS OWN.—A native of this description was admitted to Chandey Hospital (Calcutta) on Thursday at 3 P.M., "sorely battered" about the head. It appeared on enquiry that the injuries had been self-inflicted. The "mild Hindoo," or the daring Mussalman—as the case may be—had been indulging in "potations pottle deep," and reached his home in Hastings in a state the reverse of sober, where, at the tongues of his relations, he received such a jobation as to his bad conduct as nearly drove the poor man frantic. Seizing an iron basket he belaboured himself with it heartily, and had to be placed under restraint and sent to hospital. His wounds were dressed and ere this, it is to be hoped, he is "a sadder and a wiser man."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED BENGAL CIVIL SERVANTS.

THE following extract, paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated the 6th Sept. 1871, is published for general information.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service, in the following order, and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names :—

Mr Vincent Arthur Smith	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt	Bengal.
Mr Pierce de Lacy Henry Johnstone	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Bihari Lal Gupta	Bengal.
Mr Stephen Jacob	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Richard Gillies Hardy	Ditto.
Mr Edward Piercy Henderson	Ditto.
Mr Hubert Frederick Bartlett	Ditto.
Mr Charles James Connell	Ditto.
Mr Charles Lewis Tupper	Ditto.
Mr John Cronmelin Brown	Ditto.
Mr Francis Charles Anderson	Ditto.
Mr Ernest Bruce Alexander	Ditto.
Mr William Henry Maffett Gun	Bengal.
Mr James Robert Maconachie	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Henry Crossley Irwin	Ditto.
Mr Robert Hope Pilcher	Ditto.
Mr Surendra Nath Banerjea	Bengal.
Mr William Crooke	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Julius Wood Muir	Ditto.
Mr Edward Brittain Steedman	Ditto.
Mr Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser	Ditto.
Mr Henry Gilbon	Bengal.
Mr John William Harris	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Arthur Upton Fanshawe	Ditto.
Mr Francis Berry Mulock	Ditto.
Mr William Ovens Clark	Ditto.
Mr John Hooper	Ditto.
Mr Harold Francis Matthews	Bengal.
Mr Charles William Whish	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Archibald Christie	Ditto.
Mr Gilbert Leslie Smith	Ditto.
Mr Stanley Ismay	Ditto.
Mr Henry Charles Thorp Robinson	Ditto.
Mr Henry Chisolm Williams	Ditto.
Mr John Thomas Hatchell Halliday	Ditto.
Mr Ernest Montagu Money	Bengal.
Mr James Richard Baillie	N W P, Punjab, & Oudh.
Mr Donald Daniel McIvor Campbell	Ditto.
Mr Herbert George Pearse	Ditto.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE 44th N. I. are to leave Shillong for Cachar on the 1st November, whence they will proceed by boat to Tipai Mookh. The regulars of the Cachar column are by no means charmed at the prospect of being encumbered with the help of the Munnipuri rag-tag, "effective only to consume Government stores, burden the means of carriage, and generally clog all serious operations." It is suggested that the only use they could serve, and where they might really be of service, is to watch the Nagas, Howlongs, and Syloos, in the rear and on the flanks, while the expedition itself is involved in the Lushai country.—*Pioneer.*

IT was at first intended that the lines of field telegraph to be constructed in connection with the Lushai expedition should not be carried further than Tepai Mookh in Cachar, and Devagiri in Chittagong, the points of rendezvous and departure of, respectively, the Cachar and Chittagong columns. That intention, the public will be glad to hear, has been set aside, and the resolution formed of carrying lines of field telegraph to the furthest points the nature of the country traversed by the troops will permit. This is right; for though the expense will not be inconsiderable, securing telegraphic communication between the columns and the Governments of India and Bengal is an object of such importance that its cost should be deemed a matter of very secondary consideration. We anticipate that Government, with its usual courtesy and consideration, will place the telegrams it receives at the service of the press.—*Daily Examiner.*

ABDOOLA.

THE Magistrate of Mirzapore has received a telegram from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, stating that the identification of the prisoner Abdulla by the students of the Mirzapur Zillah School is complete and satisfactory. It is said that the assassin, while in Mirzapur two years ago, asked one of the Moulvies connected with a mosque in that city whether the killing of the Sessions Judge would be a meritorious act in the sight of God. Luckily for the popular officer in question the Moulvie's answer was distinctly in the negative.—*Pioneer.*

The measures towards the identification of the assassin Abdoola have been very successful. He has been recognised by a considerable number of persons as a Moulah who has been known to them within the last four years. In fact, his antecedents during that period have been pretty fully elucidated, and the Government of Bengal is now in possession of the story of his life from the period he first turned up, some years ago at Peshawur, to the present date. The circulation of the photos has been productive of eminently satisfactory results. Besides those exhibited at the police thannahs in Calcutta, there was a second set shewing the assassin in his Moullah's garb. He has thus been recognised at a number of places in Bengal and the North-West, and a goodly number of the identifiers have been brought down to Calcutta, and on being shewn the convict in his cell have confirmed the statements made by them on being shewn his picture.—*Daily Examiner.*

A gentleman intimately acquainted with the customs and domestic life of the Mussalmans, writes to us as follows :—"I have just seen the photograph of Mr. Norman's murderer. The fellow does not look to be an educated man. It is certainly against the ideas of the Koran to let so much hair grow on the body, *unless it be in consequence of a vow.*" Does the last clause contain the true explanation ?—*Englishman.*

We have refrained, as much as possible, from any comment with regard to the rumours touching the motive which led to the assassination of the Chief Justice. Hitherto nothing certain has been elicited by the police, although we learn on the best authority that the idea is gradually hardening among those who have the official information before them, that the murderer was prompted by political or religious motives. But we must not allow the case to pass beyond the reach of contemporary criticism, without some remarks on the attitude taken up by the Commissioner of Police and the Magistrate. We are not going to apportion the blame, although we trust that this will be done effectually by the Government. Their mutual self-assertion and indecent recrimination were public, and their punishment should be public also. It is a long time since an English city has been forced to witness such a spectacle. Here was the Chief Justice of Bengal, the highest legal functionary in the Indian Empire, struck down; the whole capital hushed in mourning; and two local officials taking advantage of the solemn silence to fight over the body, no doubt with good motives, but in such a way as left outsiders room to suppose that the *casus belli* was as to which of them should appear the most important Dogberry in the case. An exhibition of this sort covers with contempt the community so unfortunate as to be served by such officers. For the magistrate's action we may find some excuse, although little for the indecorous heat to which he apparently allowed himself to give way. Mr. Hogg's public appearances in the matter deserve a severer condemnation. It is impossible to read the proceedings without a feeling of disgust at the pettiness of mind which they display. The smallest tradesman's-baillie of a Scotch burgh, uneasy about his paltry local dignity, could not have done more to make the town represented by him ashamed of itself. The accounts of those two sad days leave a feeling as if Mr. Hogg, possibly with the best intentions, had dealt with the public calamity as an opportunity to assert himself. We may do him an injustice in this respect, and we hope we do; but such, we think, is the impression which his public attitude towards Mr. Roberts leaves on the mind. For is there anything in his subsequent action, or in that of his police, to lead the public to condone his offence against good taste and public decency? At all events, we cannot but regard it as a misfortune to Calcutta that the chief magistrate and the chief police officer should be on such terms, and yet continue to hold office together in this city. Last year Mr. Hogg's Deputy Commissioner was got rid of; this year he appears to be unable to act with the Senior Magistrate without public recriminations in the midst of a great public sorrow. Mr. Hogg is a man of energy, and may probably be a useful officer to the State in a less conspicuous position. But we cannot help feeling that he is an expensive and rather troublesome servant to his present masters, and that his late appearance does but little credit to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, the 5th October, the fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta was held at the House of the Secretary of the Society, Kaje Abdool Baree, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

A letter from Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor dated Agra, the 2nd October 1871, was read.

It contained the following sentences :—"The sad and tragic occurrence, the assassination of the late Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice Norman at the cruel hands of a cowardly assassin is a most heart-rending misfortune, and one from which our Society has received a tremendous blow. I take this opportunity briefly to describe in what respect it appears to me that the loss to the Mahomedan community is greater than that of other sections of society. The gentlemen present must be fully aware of the fact that the sole object with which this Society was founded more than eight years ago was to spread education and diffuse knowledge amongst the respectable classes of the Mahomedan community, to create in them a desire to acquire knowledge, and to attract the attention of Government towards their interests. After eight years of incessant labour on the part of this Society, in the month of March of the current year a feasible mode presented itself for the accomplishment of this great object. At the instance of this Society, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appointed a committee, consisting of five European and five Mahomedan gentlemen, for the special object of ameliorating the existing deplorable condition of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas, and also for diffusing education generally amongst the Mahomedans of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The late Mr. Justice Norman was appointed president of this committee, and the trouble he took and the exertions he made during the last six months for the improvement of the two Madrissas of Calcutta and Hooghly, notwithstanding the onerous and responsible duties of his high office, are well known to the Mahomedans of Calcutta and Hooghly; nor are they ignorant of the good and beneficial results which have already flowed, and are still likely to flow, from his hearty and disinterested exertions. In short, the untimely and deplorable death of the deceased has dealt a severe blow to the progress of the Mahomedans, and, in my humble opinion, it is incumbent upon all the Mahomedans formally and publicly to condole on his death, and it is also a bounden duty of this Society to express its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and heart-rending occurrence. What adds indescribable bitterness to the sorrow is the fact that he who had been such a staunch friend and sincere well-wisher of the Mahomedan community has met his cruel fate at the hands of a Mahomedan wretch. What greater misfortune can befall the Mahomedans! May the Almighty God be merciful to them! The first general meeting of this Society, after a year of its foundation, was held at the hall of the Medical College in May 1864. Mr. Norman, who at that time too held the office of Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, and who, with his usual zeal in the cause of education, and particularly his readiness to assist the Mahomedans, who of all classes of the country needed the most assistance and encouragement, attended that meeting, and made such an admirable and affecting speech, calling upon the Mahomedans to direct their attention to literary pursuits, that, in my humble opinion, the Society owes not a little of its stability to that very valuable and impressive exhortation."

The President rose and added to the sentiments expressed in the Secretary's letter his personal tribute to the worth of the deceased, both as a Judge and a man. He moved the first resolution thus :—"That the Mahomedan Literary Society record their deep and indescribable sorrow into which the Mahomedan community have been suddenly plunged by the cruel assassination of the Hon. John Paxton Norman, officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, and President of the Committee for the management and supervision of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas; their horror at the circumstances of the outrage; their profound mortification and indignation at the accident that the atrocious crime has been committed by one calling himself a Moulvie, who so little deserves to be called a Mahomedan; and their utter detestation of the foul deed."

Moulvie Abdool Hakeem seconded the motion. In the course of a long speech he said—Under any circumstances, the Mahomedan world deeply regret that a crime of the deepest black should be committed by any one who rightly or wrongly called himself and was called a Mahomedan, not only as a falling off by any one of themselves from the true faith, but also as a discredit to the cause of Islam. And here I must remark that my conviction as a Mahomedan of the enormity of the guilt of the man Abdoollah is as full and firm as that of any man, I say as a Mussulman, for I consider the deed as the assassination of an officer whose person is safe and protected according to the *Shurra* in his own Court—I speak of the sanctity of judicial offices and persons—according to our law and religion. For was not Mr. Chief Justice Norman, in the character of a Judge dispensing as he did justice to Mahomedans according to Mahomedan law, a Cazy, and as the chief of British Judges so dispensing Mahomedan law, the Cazy-ul Kozzat of India? I trust my Mahomedan brethren will ponder on that view.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried by acclamation *nem. con.*

Moulvie Mohummud Abdoor Rowoof moved the following resolution :—"That in consideration of the deep and heart-felt interest which the late Hon'ble Mr. John Paxton Norman took in the well-being of the Mahomedan community, and the valuable services he rendered to the cause of Mahomedan education, the Society should do something to perpetuate his memory amongst the Mahomedans, and that the committee of management be requested to consider the measures to be taken to attain this object, and report the same at a future meeting of this Society."

Suma-ood-dowlah, Bahadoor, seconded the resolution, and it was carried by acclamation *nem. con.*

Moulvie Abbass Ally Khan moved "that a subscription list be circulated among the gentlemen present, and that afterwards a copy of the subscription list bearing the names of those gentlemen who would sign to-night, with blank papers attached to it, be given to each member of the committee of management, with a request that he will try to raise subscriptions from others."

Moulvie Mohammud Abdool Huck seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A sum of Rs. 551 was then subscribed.

THE MANUMISSION OF INDIA.

OUR (*Pioneer*) readers will have remarked of late days the more prominent place occupied in our issues by extracts from papers under native conduct and editorship. The fact is there is springing up in Bengal a journalistic literature, distinguished by a breadth and vigor of thought which rivals and threatens to surpass the average standard of the Anglo-Indian press. It is a significant phenomenon. Hitherto we have been inclined to regard the educated Bengali as a sort of infant prodigy, a tinkling cymbal, with a great abundance of voluble self-assertion, but very little capacity for harmonious and purposeful reasoning. We judged him as we saw him in the first stage of adolescence. But maturer years are developing better and higher traits. The crust of puerile sophistry is breaking away, and disclosing an unsuspected power of thought and understanding. The sciolist is learning science. The sophist is turning philosopher. Among the most forward, though the most youthful, of the papers we have alluded to is the *Unrita Bazar Patrika*. It combines in a notable manner the faults of the earlier, with the promises of the later, stages of Bengali development, the childish and pedantic declamation of the one, with the clearer insight and logical power of the other.

MAJOR PARISH.

MAJOR PARISH, of the late Bengal Artillery, was, it will be within the recollection of most of our readers, the only officer who refused to volunteer for the Royal Artillery when the amalgamation took place. Major Parish claimed to be the commandant of the old Bengal Artillery in consequence of all those above him having left the corps, and as such entitled to the rank and pay of the station. His claim may have been good in law, but of course was not listened to for a moment by the authorities; a continual fight was kept up between him and them, which at last resulted in his being gazetted out against his will on full pension. Major Parish intended, we believe, to try his case in the Law Courts at home, but we now learn on good authority that he has accepted a sum of £5,000 in commutation of all his claims.—*Pioneer.*

CONFERENCE OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE conference of the principal civil officers of the Central Provinces with the Chief Commissioner at Nagpore a short time ago, which we noticed at the time, is showing certain results. It was settled to utilize the artillery barracks at Jubbulpore for the numerous civil offices of that station, *not* for the civil offices of the headquarters of the Central Provinces as was at first rumoured; and the Superintending Engineer has submitted, by the orders of the Chief Commissioner, all the plans and arrangements for the sanction of the Supreme Government. Another point settled at the same conference was the necessity of an assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner, C. P., to be called the "Health Officer of the Jubbulpore Division." We hear the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Jubbulpore circle has recommended Assistant Surgeon Ellis, M.D., now Civil Surgeon of Baitool, for this appointment.—*Pioneer.*

SPORTING.

ON THE COURSE IN THE MORNING.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 16.)

IN glancing over the programme of the events already closed for the coming Barrackpore meeting, I notice two or three of the principal events with a fair number of entries, but they will, I am afraid, produce but poor fields, as there are several of those engaged, if not already used up, on the point of being so. The class that will run will also, I fancy, disappoint their owners, at least those who place all reliance on timing. I am one of those who place but little faith in timing, subject as it is to so many conditions and such varying circumstances. Public performance is more to be trusted, and, as I stated in my last letter, the most noteworthy performer in public is the good-looking English mare "Bridesmaid," who showed her best form in the Calcutta Trial Stakes last year, and ought to pull off the Stewards Cup and Suburban, if only half prepared, as others engaged in the same races are, to my eye, very backward, although they have been able to do a little more work lately. The Barrackpore St. Leger will, I imagine, produce the the best field of the meeting, and perhaps ten may reach the starting post; but as several of those engaged are as yet unknown to your correspondent, I shall refrain for the present from commenting on their capabilities, as well as of those engaged in the Barrackpore Derby, until I have paid a visit to the course there, as there are several trained in the neighbourhood. As soon as I have seen them on the move, I must try and spot the winners of the different races; but at the present moment of writing it is no easy task even to pick out the correct list of runners, so I shall only select the following as most probable starters for

THE BARRACKPORE ST. LEGER.

Owners.	Horses.	Trainers.
The Colonel's	Moridita	Looms.
Mr Raphael's	Pirate	Irvine.
P C Roy's	Sailor	Blackburn.
P C Roy's	Indian Star	Blackburn.
Mr Seventank's	The Wizard	Wheal.
Mr Prince's	Bearing Rein	Private
*Mr Frost's	Capitola	Private.
*Messrs Butler & John's	Planet	Private.

Those marked * are doubtful starters.

THE BARRACKPORE DERBY.

Mr Raphael's	Suliman	Irvine.
Mr J Frost's	Syrian	Private.
Mr Jousiffe's	Asteroid	Owner.
Mr Seventank's	Recluse	Whegl.
P C Roy's	Esau	Blackburn.
Mr Dover's	The Cardinal	Looms.

I hear that "Grey Warrior" has come back to this side of the country from Bombay, and that at present his travels do not appear to have agreed with him. There is a report that we may shortly expect a real clipper from Australia called "Moselle," who ran second for the Melbourne Derby last year to "Charo," in the quickest time ever done in Australia. If she only arrives in good order, our stables must look out for squalls.

SPECTATOR.

NEWS LETTERS.

SIMLA.

LAST Tuesday a very melancholy occurrence took place among an aristocratic party of picnicers from Government House. The doleful fact is—*horresco referens*—that they were all but entirely deprived of their tiffin!—the ill-fated monials, who dared thus to trifle with the lordly appetites so confidingly entrusted to their attention, having had the bad taste to go to a wrong place of rendezvous. There, to use the allegorical language of the East, they "folded the hands of patience upon the bosom of tranquillity, and closing the eyes of weariness, soon fell into the gentle slumber of peace." Thus they blissfully reposed till 5 or 6 P.M., wrapped in dreams of Paradise and the houris of that enchanted region—till, lo and behold! a rapid succession of kicks on the least romantic portions of their slumbering frames dispelled these airy visions, and aroused the culprit dreamers to the stern realities of life. Meanwhile the sufferings of the illustrious assemblage, for whom lunch time came but no luncheon, were such that I must decline description.—*Pioneer.*

MORAR.

A LAMENTABLE and fatal accident occurred to Local Captain Hamilton, R.A., on the 6th. Whilst on parade, his horse stumbled, which led to this sad catastrophe. His remains were interred, with military honours, on the 7th; the 1-11th Regiment furnished the band, drums, and one hundred rank and file as a firing party, the funeral *cortège* being of a very imposing nature,—a great

way himself; halt some of them; halt all of them; no, bring them up. To the last moment the place of the attack is not known. The enemy is seen filing to the right in two long columns, and at five minutes to 2 the artillery fire is general along the rest of our bridge, playing on the enemy's advancing columns. But these are not the columns we must look to after all. There is a rattle of skirmishers' rifles in a wood leading up a hollow just to the left of where the Duke stood, which presently swells into a roll there is no mistaking. A minute or two more and a line of the enemy, a line of Highlanders and Guards, is facing ours on the open plateau, and a pitched battle has begun. Staveley gets his first line into good order, forms his second—all with quickness and entire presence of mind. The lines approach, now they are 400 yards apart, now 300, now still closer. The firing is from end to end of each; behind, on both sides, are artillery; the roar is furious and internal. On the left our cavalry come up in a splendid charge, but are shouted and waved back by the Umpires. The infantry close gradually, till Staveley shouts, "Prepare to charge," and then the excitement is so great that it is necessary to add, "Don't fix your bayonets, men; don't fix your bayonets." The whole scene is wrapped in smoke, the roar has risen to its loudest, the lines cannot be 200 yards apart, when the Duke rides in between, signing with his riding switch to cease. Who has the best of it? No one knows; but each side is certain the other is or ought to be annihilated. The Duke and the Umpires are decided. Staveley must go back, he cannot stand against that steady line of Highlanders and Guards and picked regiments, seven in all.

Nothing daunted, Sir Charles makes his first line lie down, brings up his second and passes it through. That, too, is ordered back, and he has to retire across the plateau. Meanwhile, the cavalry have been doing wonderful things. There have been wild and beautiful, but fatal charges. Staveley's artillery have played furiously on a mass of Life Guards slain before, and as furiously on the enemy's infantry, and Carey's artillery has replied. And now we begin to see and hear those columns we saw filing to the right; more battalions of Guards appear above the ridge, and the attack so extends itself that it threatens to envelope Staveley and cut off his retreat into Aldershott. At 3 o'clock Staveley retires to strong broken ground at the end of the plateau, determined to make another stand, but he is thoroughly beaten. The fact is, Carey has surprised him, and he has paid the penalty. The battle rages some time longer—but it is virtually at an end. The Highlanders come on with that even swing of their philabegs which gives such time and rhythm to their march. The Guards fire volleys into regiments marching unconcernedly straight in front of their rifles. The 3d Division is beaten, though it will never own it. There has been a vast deal of mutual annihilation, but the day must go against those who have been annihilated oftenest. If Carey's men have been killed, as many of them have, twice over, and Staveley's men three times over, then Carey wins. At 3-30 the officer's call sounded, and by 4 both armies were in peaceful retreat to their camps and barracks. The firing was so close and the men were so excited that it is a wonder there were not many accidents. The only one I heard of happened to a Volunteer, who was hurt in the eye.

To-morrow at 12 there is the march-past in the Long Valley; the amusement and excitement of this autumn campaign will then be over, and we may begin to lay its lessons seriously to heart. We shall have to devise improved regulations for future manœuvres, for it is certain that in many respects these just over are wanting. The Umpire system, for instance, is an excellent one, but must be better applied next year. As it is, the Umpire is often not upon the spot, when he arrives he has to listen to explanations instead of seeing with his own eyes, and it will perhaps be found advisable to have a special Umpire permanently at the side of each General, even of each Brigadier, instead of an uncertain number riding promiscuously about the field. This is one of the minor lessons of the manœuvres. One of the major ones is that which General Staveley has learnt too well to-day—that which teaches a commander that it is necessary to all events, and at all hazards, to make himself and keep himself acquainted with the exact positions and probable intentions of the enemy. Whatever trouble and risk are involved in doing this, the trouble and risk involved in not doing it are infinitely greater.

HOW THEY MANAGE THE FINANCES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.

THE Viceroy is still at Gizeh; in the daytime he comes to his palace at Abdin, or, as the people say, to his brother, meaning Ismail Pasha, the Mufettish, so called from the absolute sway he has obtained over the Viceroy. His forte is in raising money. The last scheme was to call upon all landholders to pay six years' rent in advance, in return for which they were to have indefeasible new titles to their lands and to pay only half-rent for ever after. The measure, it is calculated, will yield £30,000,000 sterling. Fortunately, nobody in Egypt has money to pay six years' land tax in advance, and so practically the scheme will be talked of for a month or two and then die. The Government tax on the land varies from 75 piastres = 15s. 4½d., to 150 = £1 10s. 9d. the feddân or acre. Take the case of the owner of an abâdih of 300 feddâns—I am speaking of an owner whom I know well—300 by 15s. 4½d. = £1,384 10s. He has not got 1,384 pence. This year out of twenty-four head of cattle seventeen have died from murrain, which has affected several districts. Had the land referred to been good, the amount would have been £2,769, and fellahs with 1,000 feddâns of such land would have to pay £9,000 each.

I send you an official "Copy of the High Order issued to the Ministry of Finance, dated Jumâd-el-Akbir 13 [August 29], 1288, No. 180." You will notice that the Council only approved the measure and sent it up for his Highness's sanction on the 11th of the same month (August 27), so that the Viceroy read, considered, and digested this large measure, explained in forty-five clauses, in about a single day. The people of all ranks, from the Pashas downward, are loud in their complaints, but dare not oppose, and I am told that forced signatures have already been obtained for about fifteen millions sterling. The Sheikhs of the villages are talked to smoothly at first, and if they remonstrate threatened. The Mufettish himself has taken the villages in hand, and by aid of special trains has been almost ubiquitous in Lower Egypt for the last week. Verbally, the option is left to landholders to adopt the measure; practically, those who do not will find such impediments thrown in the way of their management and cultivation of their lands as probably in the end to place them in a worse position than those who have managed to pay. If the landholder should have to raise the money at high interest, say two per cent. per month, and on the moneylender complaining to the police that he cannot get paid, allege that he borrowed the money to pay it to the Government, the police will be merely civil to the creditor and tender him no effectual assistance; but woe betide the man who has only borrowed money for improving his land for his own profit, and who has not accepted the Viceroy's scheme. If complained against by his creditors, he will receive no mercy. The measure is simply a forced loan of six years' Government assessment on the land, which the Viceroy has no more right to enforce, directly or indirectly, than I have. * * The real improvements of the country need not have entailed a debt of more than £10,000,000 at the outside; but when you come to keep 100 European dancing girls for five or six months in the year, at salaries from £70 to £20 a month, with house and everything found besides, with all the singers, actors, and dancers, you can form some idea how the money goes in Egypt.

—*Pall Mall Gazette Correspondent.*

WHAT WE SAW AT BARODA.

(Once a Week.)

THE death of the Guicowar of Baroda, which has lately been recorded, recalls to my memory a few pleasant days spent in and about his capital town, Baroda. The amusements provided by him possessed at least the charm of novelty, and may be of interest.

There are possibly a few who hardly know where Baroda is; so I would refer them to the happy possessors of shares in the Bombay and Baroda Railway, who are sure to be able to point out the exact spot. In the event, however, of the reader not knowing any of these gentlemen, it is as well to say that the place in question is in the province of Guzerat, near the coast, and between two and three hundred miles northward of Bombay—notice, between two and three hundred. But talking of distances in a large place like India, that is quite near enough; and by talking in that manner, there is a faint hope of doing away with Smith's popular idea that Brown will see his mother because he is going to India, although probably a thousand or more miles will separate them.

But we are a long time *en route* to Bombay, so will pass over Aden, and the description of Bombay harbour, which is to be found in the "Indian Travellers' Guide," and say good-bye to the good ship —— and her officers, who have been very kind, and drive out to Malabar Hill, where, thanks to letters of introduction, we are comfortably settled in a cool bungalow. Flo and I are enabled to accept an invitation from an old friend, Captain S., at Baroda, to be present at a series of entertainments to be given by His Highness the Guicowar; and for the first time in India we take our seats in a first-class carriage—with the exception of being doubly roofed and having venetians to keep out the sun, just the same as those in England.

We have passed over the splendid bridge across the Nerbudda River, stopped for refreshment at Surat, and here we are at Baroda, where we are met by Captain S., and driven to his bungalow, and congratulate ourselves on being well housed, as guests are arriving from all parts of Guzerat, and they are being put up in open bungalows, furnished *pro tem.* by the Resident and officers of the —th Regt. N.I., stationed there. A sent a basin; B. a table; C., a good fellow, would have sent something, but his house was full of friends—so he couldn't.

To-morrow there is to be a ball at the Muckunpoora Palace. Notwithstanding that argument, frequently urged, that "to-morrow never comes," to-morrow has come. It is eight p.m., and outside each compound may be seen three or four huge elephants, waiting to take the several guests to the railway station, where a special train is waiting to convey them to a station about a mile and a half from the palace. On arrival there, a strange and novel sight presents itself. From forty to fifty elephants, several palanquins and carriages, are waiting to convey the guests to the palace; and hundreds of men, bearing torches, are in readiness to light the way. In addition to the latter, lamp-posts are placed at regular intervals along a temporary road over the fields. In the palace yard a regiment of soldiers are drawn up, presenting a soldier like appearance.

This regiment of Highlanders is part of an army in the service of the Guicowar—officered by Europeans.

The Highland dress is very complete, and, as a matter of course, looks rather ridiculous on natives. What would the gallant 92nd say to seeing the Gordon tartan put to such a use? There is an old Scotch proverb that says, "It is ill to take the breeches off a Highlandman;" but there is an exception to every rule—in this case furnished by the Guicowar's Highlanders, for, if report be true, they wore "flesh-coloured" tights down to the knee.

The guests are introduced to his Highness, who shakes hands in a friendly way. Before the dancing begins, each has a wreath of white flowers placed round his or her neck; the Guicowar himself decorating the ladies and "Burra Sahibs," or great people; the Prime Minister or Bhow Sahib, performing the remainder of this ceremony, which at a native court is considered of great importance.

Dancing in India is much the same as dancing at home, except that one can hardly be expected to be so energetic; and the gay young bachelor, who has at home been accustomed to ask only and get as many dances as he pleases, may, in India, be a little annoyed to find that the few "spins" that grace the country are quite alive to the fact that they are valued, and distribute their favours accordingly. Mr. Brown, in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, good-looking, gentleman-like, approaches Miss ——, respectfully saying—

"I think, Miss ——, this is our dance."

"Is it really?" she says. "Well, I suppose we must dance it; but it is so warm."

The warmth meaning that she wished to dance with So-and-So, of the Civil Service, who is in receipt of three times as much pay as Brown. Poor Brown! Never mind, he has had his dance, and it is time for us to go. So the elephants are drawn up, and we make a start, looking forward to wild beast fights, which have been promised to us to-morrow. Flo does not like the idea of seeing them; but if she stays away, she will be the only lady that will, and her absence won't stop the cruelty—if such it is—so I have prevailed on her to come; and we step into one of the carriages sent by the Guicowar to convey us to the arena, in the native city, where we find that a separate gallery has been set apart for the ladies and a chosen few to accompany them, and another upstairs for gentlemen, where champagne and B and S. are amply provided, proving that amongst natives there are observers of men and things who have noticed that Englishmen, on all occasions, seem to consider a little stimulant necessary.

The excitement commences by elephant baiting. One of these playful creatures being let loose in the enclosure, is made still more playful by swarms of men, some holding red cloths, which they wave before him for his amusement; others, with long spears, occasionally reminding him that he must not go to sleep. For a short time he is undecided, and far from pleased; when all of a sudden, and when least expected, he manifests his displeasure by a charge, and a most exciting one for the spectators; for having singled out one of his tormentors, he chases him for a considerable distance, and nothing but the great activity shown by the latter, and the manner in which he keeps turning round and round, saves him. There is a dead silence, and all the spectators have an anxious appearance. The elephant's trunk is within a few inches of the man's shoulder. Well done, my good man—your presence of mind saves you. He has let fall a red cloth. This for a time attracts the elephant's attention. He stops, and tramples on it, and the would-be victim takes refuge in one of the many holes in the wall for that purpose.

Now for elephant fighting! Two are let loose in the ring covered over with ropes, what a sailor would call rigging. They have each a Mahout or rider on their neck, but seem to require little urging from them; for they no sooner see each other than they charge most desperately—their foreheads, as may be imagined, coming together with considerable force. One of them does not seem to like it, and makes a bolt, closely followed by the other, with his trunk in the air. The Mahout on the fugitive, thinking that the uplifted trunk has a meaning, slips off his neck and holds on to the ropes on the off side, thus keeping out of sight.

It is considered that they have fought enough, and they are recured. The manner of securing them is worthy of notice. When their whole attention is absorbed in each other, a native creeps up behind, with two iron grips, which are joined by short chains, holding one in each hand. These grips are made to open and shut, and have spikes inside them. By tightening the chain connecting them, they close; so that when one is thrown round each hind leg of the elephant he is powerless, not caring to move on account of the pain he would cause himself by walking, and by so doing tightening the chain. This instrument of torture is not long left on; but the hind legs are secured by ropes, allowing just scope enough for the beast to walk to his stables.

The most exciting fight has yet to come—viz., one between two rhinoceroses. They are no sooner let loose in the arena than they go straight at each other, using their horns nobly for half an hour or so. Poor beasts!—they are bleeding at the neck, and look exhausted, so we are glad to see men rush in with fireworks to separate them, in which they succeed, but not without considerable risk. One rhinoceros charges a man, who, as may be supposed, runs as quickly as he ever ran in his life, but not fast enough to prevent his being tossed. He is on the ground, the beast passes him, and, as soon as he is able, turns to make a second charge. But, fortunately, the wounded man has been dragged into one of the holes. This ends this day's performance, which is fortunate, as the ladies have seen enough, and vow that never again will they be present to witness such sport; but have promised to see the cheetah hunt to-morrow, which they are assured, will not be such a shock for their feelings.

Here we all are, at early dawn, at the railway station, where we all met on the night of the ball, and another special train takes us to the spot where the elephants, &c., were in waiting for us; but this time we have new conveyances—country carts, drawn by bullocks, each holding four. We take our seats. The procession is formed, headed by a cart containing the Bhow Sahib, then another with the cheetahs, or hunting leopards, hooded, and looking anxious to be off. Away we go across country, getting dreadfully knocked about, as we drive over everything, and the carts have no springs. We have got about three miles, and now the excitement begins, as we see an immense herd of antelopes. The Bhow Sahib does not drive straight at them, but keeps working round, and gradually edging in. The cheetahs sniff the air, keeping their noses pointed in the direction of the herd. We are within about two hundred yards: the hood is taken off and a cheetah let loose. Like the Prime Minister, he starts off almost at right angles to the direction of the herd, gradually working in. Every now and then, the stately old buck throws back his horns, showing symptoms of alarm; but the cunning cheetah crouches down behind some bush, remaining there until the deer begin to graze again, when he steals in a few yards. For a hundred yards or so, a cheetah has greater speed than a deer, but after that distance he is done. This our friend well knows; so he waits till within that distance to discover himself, singles out the buck, chases him for a few minutes, makes a spring on his back, toppling him over and seizing him by the neck. The poor beast suffers; but our attention is attracted by a really pretty sight—the fight of the remainder of the herd—composed of two or three hundred of probably the most graceful little creatures in the world, who, in their retreat, spring over all the little bushes that obstruct their path. The "shikarees," or huntsmen, run up to the victim and cut his throat. He is then cut open, and some blood caught in a wooden ladle. This is held near the cheetah's nose, and is so tempting that he lets go his hold of the neck, drinks the blood, is hooded and again placed in the cart, ready for another run. We have two or three more, and return to an excellent luncheon at the palace, drink the Guicowar's health, which he gracefully (through an interpreter) acknowledges, expressing his gratitude and the pleasure it gives him to see so many guests. He then takes the ladies to see the Ranee—a privilege denied to the gentlemen. This ends the morning's amusement; but in the evening we are to see all the jewels, which are to be sent in charge of a mounted escort to the Residency. Flo afterwards told me, in confidence, that some of the ladies, when they saw them, were forgetful of the tenth commandment. It was time that they should leave Baroda, which we did, having enjoyed the novel scenery and sport; but after all, in my opinion, exciting as all we have seen has been, there is no scenery in the world to equal the old gray spire, with the distant pack of hounds, to be seen in our English shires.

AN American paper has a good remark about advertising. It says that trying to do business without advertising, is like winking in the dark; you may know that you are keeping up a powerful winking, but nobody else has any idea of it.

IMPORTANCE OF ADMINISTERING IN CASES OF CONSUMPTION DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The extraordinary virtues of Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, and its great superiority over every other kind, may now be considered as fully established. Administered in time, and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to Phthisis but of arresting the development of tubercles; or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished in numerous instances a complete cure. Dr. Medley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

TIM DALY AND THE ZEBRA.

A MESS STORY.

"Is it about the Zaybra ye want to hear? Faix thin that's a mighty divarsin story entirely, but be the vartue of me oath now, and I swear it, its not to ivery wan I'd be tellin it, seein, as could Shoot said, its 'an ower thrue tale,' and, begorrah, the Zaybra is in the land of the livin to this very day." So spoke Tim Daly, and it being an uncommonly wet and cold night in the monsoon, we all filled our tumblers from a bowl of whisky punch of that gentleman's concoction, while the punch-maker proceeded as follows:—

Well, boys, it was at the commincement of the hot sayson of —— divil mind the year, for ye'll be none the wiser for larnin it, that I was afflicted wid an all overishness, principally in me right side that made life a sort of a burden to me intirely. Bedad, like Robson's dog—

From me food I loathingly turrend,
An me dinner beer I spurrand,

for the divil a taste or a dhrop I could put inside me at all, at all. It was wastin away I was, like an innocint maid a dhramin of her first husband; so I just wint to the Dhoctbar and explained to him all the diagnostics of the disitemper.

"Is *heart* that's the mather wid ye," says he, whin he heard me right out. "Whinever an Irishman is disaysed," says he, "it is wid a shmotherin of the heart, and be the same token, an Englishman's complaint is, that he can't ate a bit, and a Scotchman's is a "sair head," says he, "but begorrah, Tim, me boy, if its not paradise you're seeking, says he, "you'd bether have a change of air and climate." And wid that he sint me up to the Nilgherry hills for three months' divarsion. Faix, they're illigant hills those same, though not aiqual to Magilliceuddyes Reeks, or even the Wicklow mountains; but thin what can yez expect in a haythen land? Its a wondher to me that the naygurs have aira hill or a mountain at'll condeshendingly given to thim, seein as how they can make no use of the same at all, at all. Well, boys, whin I got to Ootacamund, and into the club, the first thing that shtruck me was the beauty of the *colleens* that you'd see tharampin about the roads, all adorned wid geraniums and roses, and a variety of posies, in nate Balmoral boots, and red petticoats as red as their cheeks the darlints; and faix, it wasn't wan or two you'd meet on the tharmp in a morning's observation, but hunthereds, and aich one more iligegin than the other.

Bedad, the shmotherifi in me heart began to get worse and worse wid the looks of thim, and it was a'most suffocated altogither at thim illigant picnics where there's lashins of the best dhrink always to be had for the askin, and where yez all sit down, male and faymale togither, in the Government gyardens, wid your feet in a trinch, and a table cut out of the sod before ye to play cyards on and to talk Blarney in the rain; for faix its almost iver rainin or drizzlin in thim high latitudes, ye see.

And thin the library! oh be the mortial, but that's an illigant resort for thim bint on mathrimony or worse, wid the ladies aybtinperin and jokin among thimselves, and purtendin to be lookin afther books, wid their eyes turrend round to the back of their heads, watchin the divarshions; the divil's own delights goin on there ivery day of the sayson from four to six P.M.

Faix it's lost I was among them, and it wasn't long before a shtrappin colleen, wid a curly head, and eyes like sloes, put her comether over me, so that, begorrah, I just took time be the forelock, and wrote home to Aunt Kate that I was goin to give her a niece in a "Toda;" for that's what they call thim at the Club ye see. I'm told that could Kate a'most died whin she heard it! It was the divil's own letther she wrote me out in reply. It was, bad luck to you, is it a Hindu they liken to a *toad* that you're goin to bring as a disgrace upon the vortuous ancesthry of the Connemara Dalys? Begorrah, she jist up and towld me, thin and there, that if iver she let her eyes upon that same Toada she'd scratch the wool off her pate wid her tin commandments, and lave all her fortune, Paul be praised for it, in South Western Railway stock of a Hosbpital for incurables or the Dublin Mendicity.

The sorra a bit of me cared for her threats or her curses, for love's blind, they say, and faix I think it's deaf too; at any rate it was Mrs. Daly I intinded to make this fine shtrappin colleen wid the roses in her cheeks and the Balmoral boots on her ankles, and Holy Samson himself wouldn't have dhragged us assunder only for a misfortin that happened her by mistake. The boys in the Club, bad luck to them, are always chaffin and laughin at the lovers up there; and it was many a pleasant joke they had about Tim Daly and the Toda. "Whin are you goin to Church, Tim?" say some. "Arrah, lave him alone"; says another, "shure its married she'll be id a wife and shin chlither down in Connaught, all takin their ases, glory be to Peter, off potato and point on week days, wid a shuell of salt pork on Sundays." It was full of irrony they were, ye see, but begorrah its little I heeded their fun, until an ould desaiver, a shteady respictable ould man frighthened the very life out of me wid his disclosures.

"Tim," says he, wan day calling me into his room where we sat dhrinkin draught beer and playin the fiddle togither, "Tim, I knew your father the Gineral before ye, and its a great respict I have for your family; for shure Gineral Daly riprimanded me whin I was thried be Court Martial in '29," says he, "and its sorra that's on me to think," says he, "that you're goin to inther into an alliance wid a Zaybra," says he, "and the divil a sowl, good, bad, or indifferent to warn ye of your mishtake," says he.

"A Zaybra!" says I. "Arrah, what d'ye mane at all, at all?

"Its thruth I'm tellin ye," says he, "the young lady your afther has a shtripe down her back from the nape of her neck that's so wonthertul," says he, "that the College of Surgeons in London offered her father £50 for her shkin whin she was dead and buried," says he, "to adorn their Museum togither wid the Irish Giant, and a tunderin big crocodile from the banks of the Nile!"

"Is it thruth your tellin me?"

"Faix, it is," says he, "shure many a time I dandled her on me knee down at Madras whin she was a baby."

Well, boys, we had some beer and chunes on the fiddle, while we discoorsed of this wonderful shtripe, and faix, as the poet says, "a change came o'er the shpirit of me dhrame" be the time I heard all he had to say on the subject. I bid him good bye kindly, and wint off to a big picnic in the gyardens where there was illigant divarshion and dancin and dhrinkin like to a horse fair in Tipperary.

Whin the ladies and gintlemen all broke up, and began to wandher through the woods in couples, bedad, I just hooked the shtrapper undher me arm, and away we walked to the top of a hill to see some *Uiroot* that were not there at all, only make believe ye see as fish.

What wid the champagne, and the clar't cup, and the thoughts of the shtripe, and a conglomeration of ideas all together, you may believe that I discovered wid her most illigantly on the way up. Faix, to tell you the honest truth, I made her believe that Castle Daly, that's been in the encumbered estates court iver since I remimber, was a grand place intirely, wid rints worth twenty thousand a year, and a happy and continted pisantry all wid their pigs and their milch cows to the fore, and the praties without a sting or a blimish in thim, and a packet of fox hounds and open house with clar't on tap, and your varinous desires granted whinever expressed. Oh, be the powers, but the shtrapper cocked her ears at this plasin conversation! If I squeezed her arrum, faix she squeezed mine harder, but though I tried, d'ye see, my best to get a peep down her back, the divil a bit I could see owing to her chignon that was a'most as big as a haystack. Well, boys, whin we got to the top of the hill, and could find no divarshion suitable to the place but to kick big stones down again to watch them rowlin and tumblin into the valley down below, I just axed her to be Mrs. Daly for want of conversation, it may be, but only on conditions. "They tell me, the blagyard," says I, "that you've got a shtripe down your back all the same as a Zaybra, and faix you did nivir be let inside of Castle Daly if you'd put such a shcandal on the family that was always composed of dacent people"—says I.

Oh holy Bridget save us from harm! but whin I said that, she ups wid her fist, and gives me a shmack on the side of the face that a'most sent me down the precipice afther the shtones—"Ye blagyard!" says she, "ye audacious blagyard! to say such a thing afther all your kissin and your blarneh!" "Faix!" says she, "it serves me right for keepin company wid a beggarly Liftinint," says she, "and minbers of Council and the Commandther in-Chief ready to go down on their knees for me shmiles," says she. "Begone, Sir! and nivir let me see your desaivin face again," says she, and wid that she ran down the hill like a cock pheasant, lavin me a'most shtupified on the top of it. The next morning, the ould Toda, her father, came tearin into the room, and I in bed. "What's this disbgrace you've put upon me daughther?" says he. "The divil saze you and your shtripes," says he, glowerin like a hot Turk at me. "Arrah, dacency ould man," says I. "Will ye let me get out of me bed to explain?"

"No, I wont," says he, "I'll have the law of ye for damagin me girl's characthur, and if ye don't apologize to me on the shpot, and say in writin that she is as clane as a whistle, I'll have you up before Sir Adam Bittlestone and put on the treadmill, begorrah—!" says he.

"Shure," says I, "that ould sarpint of a Colonel next door, swore by thick and thin that he saw the shtripe there whin he dandled her on his knee as an infant, and do ye tell me there's no thruth in the Royal College of Surgeons offering £50 for her pelt?" says I.

Oh mother of Moses! but didn't he dance and swear! It would have terrified yez to see him. Wid his big shtick in his fist, he runs into the ould Colonel's room, but the sorra a bit of him would he find to slaughther, the rogue. Bedad, he may be shure that it was not long before I bolted the door tight afther him, and then, yez see, havin no inclination for the treadmill, I just made off the same day to Coonoor, where the people are more pious and decent than Ootacamund, and let the storm blow over. "Sorra a bit of me knows," continued Tim Daly, having refreshed himself meanwhile with a long pull, and a strong pull at his tumbler, "whither the shtripe was there or not, but I'm inclined to think it was, for you see I heard no more of the business, and let me ax yez if its likely that the shtrapper would always have worn a high dress and a chignon as big as a haystack unless she had some misfortune to disguise?

"Bedad," added Tim, after another pull, "I'm as morally shure as I'm sittin here on reflection that the shtrapper *had* a shtripe, and a tunderin black wan too! Come, boys, the night's young, let us have a song."—*Madras Times.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:—"Various ingenious manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of Maravilla Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/32d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" demand	1s. 11d. do.
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On Paris demand	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 11½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .....243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

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Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

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ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles	
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly ditto	
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles	
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints	
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto keg	
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars	
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gowarir Jelly, in pots	
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto ditto	
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto ditto	
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam ditto	
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,	
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c.	&c.

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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 718,385
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through the Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	46 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

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Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life